AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1-11. (Cancelled).

12. (Currently Amended) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:

a) determining the level of one or more gene products, excluding RhoC and Hsp70, which alter the actin-based cytoskeleton of one or more tumor cells in a human in a biological sample from a human; and

b) comparing the level determined in (a) with a non-metastatic control,

wherein if the level determined in (a) is greater than the level of the gene product in the non-metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.

13. (Cancelled).

14. (Currently Amended) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:

a) determining the level of one or more gene products selected from the group consisting of fibronectin, thymosin β4, t-PA, angiopoietin 1, IEX-1/Glu96, RTP/NDR1, fibromodulin, ~~Hsp70,~~ IL13 Rec. α2, Sec61β, snRNP polypeptide C, collagen Iα2, UBE21, KIAA0156, TGFβ superfamily, surfactant protein C, lysozyme M, matrix Gla protein, Tsa-1, collagen IIIα1, biglycan, α-catenin, valosin-containing protein, ERK-1, α-actinin 1, calmodulin, EIF4γ, α-centractin, IQGAP1, cathepsin S, and EF2, in one or more tumor cells in a human in a biological sample from a human; and

b) comparing the level determined in (a) with a non-metastatic control,

wherein if the level determined in (a) is greater than the level of the gene product in the non-metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.

15-16. (Cancelled).

17. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 12, wherein the metastatic condition is selected from the group consisting of metastatic forms of melanoma, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, bone cancer, throat cancer, brain cancer, testicular cancer, liver cancer, stomach cancer, pancreatic cancer, and combinations thereof.

18. (Cancelled).

19. (Currently Amended) A method according to Claim 12, wherein the biological sample is a blood sample or a cell sample from a tumor in the human.

20-28. (Cancelled).

29. (Previously Presented) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:

a) determining the level of fibronectin gene product in one or more tumor cells in a human in a biological sample from a human; and

b) comparing the level determined in (a) with the level of fibronectin gene product in a non-metastatic control,

wherein if the level determined in (a) is greater than the level of the fibronectin gene product in said non-metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.

30-35. (Cancelled).

36. (Currently Amended) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:

a) determining the level of one or more gene products, excluding RhoC and Hsp70, which alter the actin-based cytoskeleton of one or more tumor cells in a human in a biological sample from a human; and

b) comparing the level determined in (a) with a metastatic control,

wherein if the level determined in (a) is the same as the level of the gene product in the metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.

37. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 36, wherein the biological sample is a blood sample or a cell sample from a tumor in the human.

38. (Currently Amended) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:

a) determining the level of one or more gene products selected from the group consisting of fibronectin, thymosin β4, t-PA, angiopoietin 1, IEX-1/Glu96, RTP/NDR1, fibromodulin, ~~Hsp70,~~ IL13 Rec. α2, Sec61β, snRNP polypeptide C, collagen Iα2, UBE21, KIAA0156, TGFβ superfamily, surfactant protein C, lysozyme M, matrix Gla protein, Tsa-1, collagen IIIα1, biglycan, α-catenin, valosin-containing protein, ERK-1, α-actinin 1, calmodulin, EIF4γ, α-centractin, IQGAP1, cathepsin S, and EF2, in one or more tumor cells in a human in a biological sample from a human; and

b) comparing the level determined in (a) with a metastatic control,

wherein if the level determined in (a) is the same as the level of the gene product in the metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.

39. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 38, wherein the biological sample is a blood sample or a cell sample from a tumor in the human.

40. (Previously Presented) A method of predicting the likelihood of development of a metastatic condition in a human, comprising the steps of:

a) determining the level of fibronectin gene product in one or more tumor cells in a human in a biological sample from a human; and

b) comparing the level determined in (a) with the level of fibronectin gene product in a metastatic control,

wherein if the level determined in (a) is the same as the level of the fibronectin gene product in said metastatic control, then the human has an increased likelihood of developing a metastatic condition.

41. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 40, wherein the biological sample is a blood sample or a cell sample from a tumor in the human.